

NOTE ON THE CHARACTERISTIC RANK OF VECTOR BUNDLES

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ABSTRACT. We define the notion of characteristic rank, $\text{charrank}_X(\xi)$, of a real vector bundle ξ over a connected finite CW -complex X . This is a bundle-dependent version of the notion of characteristic rank introduced by Július Korbaš in 2010. We obtain bounds for the cup length of manifolds in terms of the characteristic rank of vector bundles generalizing a theorem of Korbaš and compute the characteristic rank of vector bundles over the Dold manifolds, the Moore spaces and the stunted projective spaces amongst others.

1. INTRODUCTION

Recently, J. Korbaš [10] has introduced a new homotopy invariant, called the characteristic rank, of a connected closed smooth manifold X . The characteristic rank of a connected closed smooth d -manifold X , denoted by $\text{charrank}(X)$, is the largest integer k , $0 \leq k \leq d$, such that every cohomology class $x \in H^j(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$, $0 \leq j \leq k$ is a polynomial in the Stiefel-Whitney classes of (the tangent bundle of) X .

Apart from being an interesting question in its own right, part of the motivation for computing the characteristic rank comes from a theorem of Korbaš ([10], Theorem 1.1), where the author has described a bound for the \mathbb{Z}_2 -cup-length of (unorientedly) null cobordant closed smooth manifolds in terms of their characteristic rank. More specifically, Korbaš has proved the following.

Theorem 1.1. ([10], Theorem 1.1) *Let X be a closed smooth connected d -dimensional manifold unorientedly cobordant to zero. Let $\tilde{H}^r(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$, $r < d$, be the first nonzero reduced cohomology group of X . Let z ($z < d - 1$) be an integer such that for $j \leq z$ each element of $H^j(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ can be expressed as a polynomial in the Stiefel-Whitney classes of the manifold X . Then we have that*

$$\text{cup}(X) \leq 1 + \frac{d - z - 1}{r}.$$

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* 57R20.

Key words and phrases. Stiefel-Whitney class, characteristic rank, Dold manifold, Moore space, stunted projective space.

Recall that the \mathbb{Z}_2 -cup-length, denoted by $\text{cup}(X)$, of a space X is the largest integer t such that there exist classes $x_i \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$, $\deg(x_i) \geq 1$, such that the cup product $x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdots x_t \neq 0$. We mention in passing that the \mathbb{Z}_2 -cup-length is well known to have connections with the Lyusternik-Shnirel'man category of the space.

With the computation of the characteristic rank in mind, Balko and Korbaš [3] obtained bounds for the characteristic rank of manifolds X which occur as total spaces of smooth fiber bundles with fibers totally non-homologous to zero, and also in the situation where, additionally, X itself is null cobordant (see [3], Theorems 2.1 and 2.2).

It is useful to think of the characteristic rank of a manifold as the characteristic rank “with respect to the tangent bundle” and introduce bundle-dependency as in the definition below.

Definition 1.1. Let X be a connected, finite CW -complex and ξ a real vector bundle over X . The characteristic rank of the vector bundle ξ over X , denoted by $\text{charrank}_X(\xi)$, is by definition the largest integer k , $0 \leq k \leq \dim(X)$, such that every cohomology class $x \in H^j(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$, $0 \leq j \leq k$, is a polynomial in the Stiefel-Whitney classes $w_i(\xi)$ of ξ . The upper characteristic rank of X , denoted by $\text{ucharrank}(X)$, is the maximum of $\text{charrank}_X(\xi)$ as ξ varies over all vector bundles over X .

Thus, if X is a connected closed smooth manifold, then $\text{charrank}_X(TX) = \text{charrank}(X)$ where TX is the tangent bundle of X . Note that if X and Y are homotopically equivalent closed connected smooth manifolds, then $\text{ucharrank}(X) = \text{ucharrank}(Y)$.

In this note we discuss some general properties of $\text{charrank}(\xi)$ and give a complete description of $\text{charrank}_X(\xi)$ of vector bundles ξ over X when X is: a product of spheres, the real and complex projective spaces, the Dold manifold $P(m, n)$, the Moore space $M(\mathbb{Z}_2, n)$ and the stunted projective spaces $\mathbb{RP}^n/\mathbb{RP}^m$. We now briefly describe the contents of this note.

For a connected finite CW -complex X , let r_X denote the smallest positive integer such that $\tilde{H}^{r_X}(X; \mathbb{Z}_2) \neq 0$. In the case that such an integer does not exist, that is, all the reduced cohomology groups $\tilde{H}^i(X; \mathbb{Z}_2) = 0$, $1 \leq i \leq \dim(X)$, we set $r_X = \dim(X) + 1$. In any case, $r_X \geq 1$.

Making the definition of the characteristic rank bundle-dependent gives the following theorem which is a straightforward generalisation of Theorem 1.1. In this form the theorem yields sharper bounds on the cup-length in certain cases (see Examples 3 and 4 below). We shall prove the following.

Theorem 1.2. *Let X be a connected closed smooth d -manifold. Let ξ be a vector bundle over X satisfying the following:*

- there exists k , $k \leq \text{charrank}_X(\xi)$, such that every monomial

$$w_{i_1}(\xi) \cdots w_{i_r}(\xi), 0 \leq i_t \leq k,$$

of total degree d is zero.

Then,

$$\text{cup}(X) \leq 1 + \frac{d - k - 1}{r_X}.$$

We note that if X is an unoriented boundary, then $\xi = TX$ satisfies the conditions of the theorem above with $k = \text{charrank}_X(TX)$. In this theorem we do not assume that X is an unoriented boundary.

If X is an unoriented boundary and there exists a vector bundle ξ over X with k satisfying the conditions of the above theorem, such that

$$\text{charrank}(X) = \text{charrank}_X(TX) < k \leq \text{charrank}_X(\xi), \quad (1.0.1)$$

then the bound for $\text{cup}(X)$ using k is sharper than that obtained from Theorem 1.1. We note that over the null cobordant manifold $S^d \times S^m$, $d = 2, 4, 8$, and $m \neq 2, 4, 8$, there exists a vector bundle ξ and an integer k satisfying the conditions of Theorem 1.2 and equation 1.0.1 (see Examples 3, 4 below).

If X is a connected closed smooth manifold with $\text{ucharrank}(X) = \dim(X)$, it turns out that the cup-length $\text{cup}(X)$ of X can be computed as the maximal length of a non-zero product of the Stiefel-Whitney classes of a suitable bundle over X . We prove the following.

Theorem 1.3. *Let X be a connected closed smooth d -manifold. If*

$$\text{ucharrank}(X) = \dim(X),$$

then there exists a vector bundle ξ over X such that

$$\text{cup}(X) = \max\{k \mid \text{there exist } i_1, \dots, i_k \geq 1 \text{ with } w_{i_1}(\xi) \cdots w_{i_k}(\xi) \neq 0\}.$$

Making the definition of characteristic rank bundle-dependent allows us, under certain conditions, to construct an epimorphism $\widetilde{KO}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$. It is clear from the definition that $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) = \text{charrank}_X(\eta)$ if ξ and η are (stably) isomorphic. Let $\text{Vect}_{\mathbb{R}}(X)$ denote the semi-ring of isomorphism classes of real vector bundles over X . We then have a function

$$f : \text{Vect}_{\mathbb{R}}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$$

defined by $f(\xi) = \text{charrank}_X(\xi) \pmod{2}$. We observe that under certain restrictions on the values of $\text{charrank}_X(\xi)$ the function f is actually a semi-group homomorphism. More precisely we prove the following.

Theorem 1.4. *Let X be a connected finite CW-complex with $r_X = 1$. Assume that for any vector bundle ξ over X , $\text{charrank}_X(\xi)$ is either $r_X - 1 = 0$ or an odd integer. Assume that $\text{ucharrank}(X) \geq 1$. Then the function*

$$f : \text{Vect}_{\mathbb{R}}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$$

defined by $f(\xi) = \text{charrank}_X(\xi) \pmod{2}$ is a surjective semi-group homomorphism and hence gives rise to a surjective group homomorphism $\tilde{f} : KO(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$. Furthermore, this restricts to an epimorphism $\tilde{f} : \tilde{KO}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$.

The function f defined in the theorem above is in general not a semi-ring homomorphism (see Remark 3). There is a large class of spaces that satisfy the conditions of this theorem. We prove the following.

Theorem 1.5. (1) Let $X = \mathbb{RP}^n$. Then $\text{ucharrank}(X) = n$ and for any vector bundle ξ over X , the characteristic rank $\text{charrank}_X(\xi)$ is either $r_X - 1 = 0$ or is n .
(2) Let $X = S^1 \times \mathbb{CP}^n$. Then $\text{ucharrank}(X) = 2n + 1$ and for any vector bundle ξ over X , the characteristic rank $\text{charrank}_X(\xi)$ either is $r_X - 1 = 0, 1$ or $2n + 1$.
(3) Let X be the Dold manifold $P(m, n)$. Then $\text{ucharrank}(X) = 2n + m$ and for any vector bundle ξ over X , the characteristic rank $\text{charrank}_X(\xi)$ is either $r_X - 1 = 0, 1$ or $2n + m$.

Recall that the Dold manifold $P(m, n)$ is the quotient of $S^m \times \mathbb{CP}^n$ by the fixed point free involution $(x, z) \mapsto (-x, \bar{z})$.

In this note we concentrate on the computational part of characteristic rank of vector bundles. We compute the characteristic rank of vector bundles over products of spheres $S^d \times S^m$, the real and complex projective spaces, the spaces $S^1 \times \mathbb{CP}^n$, the Dold manifold $P(m, n)$, the Moore space $M(\mathbb{Z}_2, n)$ and the stunted projective space $\mathbb{RP}^n / \mathbb{RP}^m$. We also prove some general facts about characteristic rank of vector bundles.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we prove some general facts about $\text{charrank}(\xi)$. In Section 3 we prove Theorems 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4. Finally, in Section 4, we compute $\text{charrank}_X(\xi)$ where X is one of the following spaces: the product of spheres $S^d \times S^m$, the real and complex projective spaces, the product $S^1 \times \mathbb{CP}^n$, the Dold manifold $P(m, n)$, the Moore space $M(\mathbb{Z}_2, n)$ and the stunted projective space.

Convention. By a space we shall mean a connected finite CW -complex. All vector bundles are real unless otherwise stated.

2. GENERALITIES

In this section we make some general observations about $\text{charrank}(\xi)$. Recall that, for a space X , r_X denotes the smallest positive integer for which the reduced cohomology group $\tilde{H}^{r_X}(X; \mathbb{Z}_2) \neq 0$, and if such an r_X does not exist, then we set $r_X = \dim(X) + 1$. Then for any vector bundle ξ over X we have

$$r_X - 1 \leq \text{charrank}_X(\xi) \leq \text{ucharrank}(X).$$

We begin with some easy observations.

Lemma 2.1. *Let ξ and η be any two vector bundles over a space X .*

- (1) *If $w_{r_X}(\xi) = 0$, then $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) = r_X - 1$;*
- (2) *If $w(\xi) = 1$, then $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) = r_X - 1$.*
- (3) *If $w(\eta) = 1$, then $\text{charrank}_X(\xi \oplus \eta) = \text{charrank}_X(\xi)$. Hence if $\widetilde{KO}(X) = 0$, then $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) = r_X - 1$ for any vector bundle over X ;*
- (4) *If ξ and η are stably isomorphic, then $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) = \text{charrank}_X(\eta)$;*
- (5) *There exists a vector bundle θ over X such that $\text{charrank}_X(\xi \oplus \theta) = r_X - 1$.*

Proof. (1) follows from the definition. Clearly, (2) follows from (1). To prove (3) we note that since $w(\xi \oplus \eta) = w(\xi)$, we have $\text{charrank}_X(\xi \oplus \eta) = \text{charrank}_X(\xi)$. As $\widetilde{KO}(X) = 0$, we have $\xi \oplus \varepsilon \cong \varepsilon'$. Hence

$$\text{charrank}_X(\xi) = \text{charrank}_X(\xi \oplus \varepsilon) = \text{charrank}_X(\varepsilon') = r_X - 1.$$

This completes the proof of (3). Next, if ξ and η are stably isomorphic, we have $\xi \oplus \varepsilon \cong \eta \oplus \varepsilon'$ where ε and ε' are trivial vector bundles. Hence (4) follows from (3). Finally, as X is compact, given ξ we can find a vector bundle θ such that $\xi \oplus \theta \cong \varepsilon$. Hence (5) follows from (4) and (2). \square

Lemma 2.2. *Let X be a space and $1 \leq r_X \leq \dim(X)$*

- (1) *If $\text{ucharrank}(X) \geq r_X$, then $\dim_{\mathbb{Z}_2} H^{r_X}(X; \mathbb{Z}_2) = 1$.*
- (2) *If r_X is not a power of 2, then $\text{ucharrank}(X) = r_X - 1$.*

Proof. If ξ is a vector bundle over X with $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) \geq r_X$, then by Lemma 2.1 (1), $w_{r_X}(\xi) \neq 0$. This forces the equality $\dim_{\mathbb{Z}_2} H^{r_X}(X; \mathbb{Z}_2) = 1$ and proves (1). It is known that for any vector bundle ξ , the smallest integer k such that $w_k(\xi) \neq 0$ is always a power of 2 (see, for example, [12], page 94). Lemma 2.1 (1) now completes the proof of (2). \square

Let Y be a space and let $X = \Sigma Y$ be the suspension of Y . Then any cup-product of elements of positive degree in $H^*(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ is zero. The following lemma is an easy consequence of this fact and we omit the proof.

Lemma 2.3. *Let Y be a space and $X = \Sigma Y$. Let k_X be an integer defined by*

$$k_X = \max\{k \mid \dim_{\mathbb{Z}_2} H^j(X; \mathbb{Z}_2) \leq 1, 0 \leq j \leq k, k \leq \dim(X)\}.$$

Let ξ be any vector bundle over X . Then, $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) \leq k_X$. In particular, $\text{ucharrank}(X) \leq k_X$. \square

Lemma 2.4. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a map between spaces. If $f^* : H^*(Y; \mathbb{Z}_2) \rightarrow H^*(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ is surjective, then*

$$\text{charrank}_X(f^*\xi) \geq \min\{\text{charrank}_Y(\xi), \dim(X)\}$$

for any vector bundle ξ over Y .

Proof. As $w_i(f^*\xi) = f^*(w_i(\xi))$, the surjectivity of f^* implies that every cohomology class in $H^*(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ of degree at most $\text{charrank}_Y(\xi)$ is a polynomial in the Stiefel-Whitney classes of $f^*\xi$. If $\text{charrank}_Y(\xi) \geq \dim(X)$, then

$$\text{charrank}_X(f^*\xi) = \dim(X).$$

If $\text{charrank}_Y(\xi) \leq \dim(X)$, then $\text{charrank}_Y(\xi) \leq \text{charrank}_X(f^*\xi) \leq \dim(X)$. \square

Before mentioning further general properties of the characteristic rank we record the characteristic rank of vector bundles over the sphere. The description of the characteristic rank of vector bundles over the spheres is an easy consequence of the following theorem due to Atiyah-Hirzebruch ([2], Theorem 1), (see also [11]).

Theorem 2.1. ([2], Theorem 1) *There exists a real vector bundle ξ over the sphere S^d with $w_d(\xi) \neq 0$ only for $d = 1, 2, 4$, or 8 .* \square

For the Hopf bundle ν_d over S^d ($d = 1, 2, 4, 8$), the Stiefel-Whitney class $w_d(\nu_d)$ is not zero. Thus,

$$\text{ucharrank}(S^d) = \begin{cases} d & \text{if } d = 1, 2, 4, \text{ or } 8 \\ d - 1 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Note that $\text{charrank}(S^d) = d - 1$. We shall use the above description of characteristic rank of vector bundles over the spheres in the sequel without explicit reference.

Suppose that $\pi : S^d \rightarrow X$ is a k -sheeted covering with $k > 1$ odd. Since $X \cong S^d/G$, where G is a finite group with $|G| = k$, we have that d is odd. By Proposition 3G.1 of [7], the homomorphism $\pi^* : H^i(X; \mathbb{Z}_2) \rightarrow H^i(S^d; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ is a monomorphism with image the G -invariant elements for all $i \geq 0$. In particular, $H^i(X; \mathbb{Z}_2) = 0$, $0 < i < d$ and $\pi^* : H^d(X; \mathbb{Z}_2) \rightarrow H^d(S^d; \mathbb{Z}_2) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$ is an isomorphism. Thus we have the following corollary to Theorem 2.1.

Corollary 2.1.1. *Assume that $\pi : S^d \rightarrow X$ is a k -sheeted covering with an odd $k > 1$ and $d \neq 1$. Then $w(\xi) = 1$ for any vector bundle ξ over X and we have $\text{ucharrank}(X) = d - 1$.*

Proof. If $0 < i < d$, then obviously $w_i(\xi) = 0$. In addition, for any ξ we have now $\pi^*(w_d(\xi)) = w_d(\pi^*\xi) = 0$ by Theorem 2.1. Since, π^* is injective, we thus have $w_d(\xi) = 0$. We know that $H^d(X; \mathbb{Z}_2) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$; this implies that $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) \leq d - 1$ for any ξ . The inequality $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) \geq d - 1$ for any ξ is clear. \square

Example 1. Let $L = L_m(\ell_1, \dots, \ell_n)$ denote the lens space which is a quotient of S^{2n-1} by a free action of the cyclic group \mathbb{Z}_m (see [7], page 144). Then, we have an m -sheeted covering $\pi : S^{2n-1} \rightarrow L$. If $n > 1$ and m is odd, then for any

vector bundle ξ over L , the total Stiefel-Whitney class $w(\xi) = 1$. In particular, $\text{ucharrank}(L) = 2n - 2$.

There are conditions under which one can obtain a natural upper bound on the upper characteristic rank of a space. One such condition is the existence of a spherical class. Recall that a cohomology class $x \in H^k(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ is spherical if there exists a map $f : S^k \rightarrow X$ with $f^*(x) \neq 0$. Note that a spherical class $x \in H^k(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ is indecomposable as an element of the cohomology ring. We shall show that the upper characteristic rank of a space is bounded above by the degree of a spherical class in most cases.

Proposition 2.2. *Let X be a space and assume that $x \in H^k(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ is spherical, $k \neq 1, 2, 4, 8$. Then there does not exist a vector bundle ξ over X with $w_k(\xi) = x$ and we have $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) < k$ for any ξ . As a consequence, for any covering $\pi : E \rightarrow X$, we have $\text{ucharrank}(E) < k$ (in particular, $\text{ucharrank}(X) < k$).*

Proof. Assume that ξ is a vector bundle over X with $w_k(\xi) = x \neq 0$. Let $f : S^k \rightarrow X$ be a map with $f^*(x) \neq 0$. Then one has $w_k(f^*\xi) = f^*(w_k(\xi)) \neq 0$, which is impossible by Theorem 2.1. Hence there is no such ξ . Now since there is no ξ with $w_k(\xi) = x$, and x is indecomposable, we see that $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) < k$ for any ξ . The rest of the claim follows from the fact that f factors through the covering projection $\pi : E \rightarrow X$. Indeed, we have $f = \pi \circ g$ for some $g : S^k \rightarrow E$, and then $g^*(\pi^*(x)) = f^*(x) \neq 0$, which means that the class $\pi^*(x)$ is spherical. The proof is finished by taking E in the role of X in the preceding considerations. \square

When a spherical class has degree $k = 1, 2, 4$, or 8 , there can exist vector bundles of characteristic rank greater than or equal to the degree of the spherical class. For example, the sphere S^k with $k = 1, 2, 4$, or 8 has upper characteristic rank equal to k . The complex projective space \mathbb{CP}^n has a spherical class in degree 2 , however $\text{ucharrank}(\mathbb{CP}^n) = 2n$ (see Example 2). When a spherical class exists in degree $1, 2, 4$ or 8 , we have the following observation:

Observation: Let X be a space and assume that $x \in H^k(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ is spherical, where $k = 1, 2, 4, 8$. Let $f : S^k \rightarrow X$ be a map with $f^*(x) \neq 0$. Then for a vector bundle ξ over X with $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) \geq k$, we can express x as a polynomial $P(w_1(\xi), w_2(\xi), \dots, w_k(\xi))$. But then $0 \neq f^*(x) = f^*(P(w_1(\xi), w_2(\xi), \dots, w_k(\xi))) = P(f^*(w_1(\xi)), f^*(w_2(\xi)), \dots, f^*(w_k(\xi)))$. Hence $f^*(w_k(\xi)) \neq 0$. Thus for any vector bundle ξ over X with $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) \geq k$, we have $w_k(\xi) \neq 0$.

When X is a connected closed smooth d -manifold, the characteristic rank, $\text{charrank}_X(\xi)$, of ξ takes values in a certain specific range. We prove the following.

Theorem 2.3. *Let X be a connected closed smooth d -manifold. Assume that $2r_X \leq d$. Then, for any vector bundle ξ over X , $\text{charrank}_X(\xi)$ is either d or less than $d - r_X$.*

Proof. Let ξ be a vector bundle over X with $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) \geq d - r_X$. We shall show that $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) = d$. Since, by Poincaré duality, the groups $H^j(X; \mathbb{Z}_2) = 0$ for $d - r_X < j < d$, the proof will be complete if the non-zero element in $H^d(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ is a polynomial in the Stiefel-Whitney classes of ξ . As $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) \geq d - r_X \geq r_X$, then by Lemma 2.2, $H^{r_X}(X; \mathbb{Z}_2) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$. Hence $H^{d-r_X}(X; \mathbb{Z}_2) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2$. Let a, b, x denote the non-zero cohomology classes in degrees $r_X, d - r_X$ and d respectively. The non-degeneracy of the pairing

$$H^{r_X}(X; \mathbb{Z}_2) \otimes H^{d-r_X}(X; \mathbb{Z}_2) \longrightarrow H^d(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$$

implies that $a \cdot b = x$. As $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) \geq d - r_X \geq r_X$ we have, by Lemma 2.1 (1), $w_{r_X}(\xi) \neq 0$ and hence $w_{r_X}(\xi) = a$ and $b = p(w_1(\xi), w_2(\xi), \dots)$ is a polynomial in the Stiefel-Whitney classes of ξ . This shows that

$$x = w_{r_X}(\xi) \cdot p(w_1(\xi), w_2(\xi), \dots)$$

is a polynomial in the Stiefel-Whitney classes of ξ . This completes the proof of the theorem. \square

Let X be a connected closed smooth d -manifold. If X is an unoriented boundary, then any monomial in the Stiefel-Whitney classes of X of total degree d is zero (see [12], Theorem 4.9). Hence the non-zero element in $H^d(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ is never a polynomial in the Stiefel-Whitney classes of X . We thus have the following corollary.

Corollary 2.3.1. *Let X be a connected closed smooth d -manifold. Assume that $2r_X \leq d$. If X is an unoriented boundary, then $\text{charrank}(TX) < d - r_X$.* \square

Remark 1. Balko and Korbaš [4] showed independently the following stronger version of Corollary 2.3.1: For any connected closed smooth d -dimensional manifold X that is an unoriented boundary, if s , $s \leq \frac{d}{2}$, is (the biggest) such that $H^s(X; \mathbb{Z}_2) \neq 0$, then $\text{charrank}(X) < d - s$.

3. PROOF OF THEOREMS 1.2, 1.3 AND 1.4

In this section we prove Theorems 1.2, 1.3, and 1.4. The proof of Theorem 1.2 is essentially the same as the proof of Theorem 1.1. We reproduce it here for completeness.

Proof of Theorem 1.2 Let $x = x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdots x_s \neq 0$ be a non-zero product of cohomology classes of positive degree and of maximal length. Then $x \in H^d(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$. If not, then by Poincaré duality one can find some y in complementary dimension such that $x \cdot y \neq 0$ contradicting the maximality of s . By rearranging, we write

$$x = \alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_m \cdot \beta_1 \cdots \beta_n$$

where $\deg(\alpha_i) \leq k$ and $\deg(\beta_j) \geq k + 1$. We note that $n \neq 0$. For otherwise the product $\alpha = \alpha_1 \cdots \alpha_m$ which is now a polynomial in $w_1(\xi), \dots, w_k(\xi)$, would be a

non-zero element of total degree d contradicting the assumption on ξ . Therefore, if $\beta = \beta_1 \cdots \beta_n$, then $\deg(\beta) \geq k + 1$. Thus $\deg(\alpha) \leq d - (k + 1)$. Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \text{cup}(X) &= m + n \\ &\leq \frac{\deg(\alpha)}{r_X} + \frac{\deg(\beta)}{(k+1)} \\ &= \frac{\deg(\alpha)}{r_X} + \frac{(d-\deg(\alpha))}{(k+1)} \\ &= \frac{((k+1-r_X)\deg(\alpha)+dr_X)}{r_X(k+1)} \\ &\leq \frac{((k+1-r_X)(d-(k+1))+dr_X)}{r_X(k+1)} \\ &= 1 + \frac{d-k-1}{r_X}. \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.3. Let ξ be any vector bundle over X with

$$\text{charrank}_X(\xi) = \text{ucharrank}(X) = \dim(X).$$

Let $\text{cup}(X) = k$. We shall show that some product of the Stiefel-Whitney classes of ξ of length k is non-zero. Let

$$x = x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdots x_k \neq 0$$

be a non-zero product of cohomology classes $x_i \in H^*(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ with $\deg(x_i) \geq 1$. As $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) = \dim(X)$, each x_i can be written as a sum of monomials in the Stiefel-Whitney classes of ξ . Thus x can be written as a sum of monomials in the Stiefel-Whitney classes of ξ , each of length at least k . Note that the monomials of length greater than k are zero by hypothesis. As $x \neq 0$, it follows that some monomial in the Stiefel-Whitney classes of ξ of length k is non-zero. This completes the proof of the theorem. \square

Remark 2. (1) The proof of Theorem 1.3 actually shows that if some product $x = x_1 \cdots x_t \neq 0$ with $1 \leq \deg(x_i) \leq \ell$, then for any vector bundle ξ over X with $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) \geq \ell$ some product of the Stiefel-Whitney classes of ξ of length greater than or equal to t is non-zero.
(2) The conclusion of Theorem 1.3 is not true if $\text{ucharrank}(X) < \dim(X)$. If $X = S^k$, $k \neq 1, 2, 4, 8$, then $\text{ucharrank}(X) = k - 1 < k$, $\text{cup}(X) = 1$ however $w(\xi) = 1$ for any vector bundle ξ over X .

Proof of Theorem 1.4. First note that the assumption $\text{ucharrank}(X) \geq 1$ is odd clearly implies that the function

$$f : \text{Vect}_{\mathbb{R}}(X) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$$

defined by

$$f(\xi) = \text{charrank}_X(\xi) \pmod{2}$$

is surjective. We shall now check that f is a semi-group homomorphism. To see this, let ξ and η be two bundles over X . We have the following cases.

If ξ and η are both orientable, then so is $\xi \oplus \eta$. Hence $w_1(\xi \oplus \eta) = 0$. As $r_X = 1$, it follows that $\text{charrank}_X(\xi \oplus \eta) = 0$. The same argument shows that $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) = 0 = \text{charrank}_X(\eta)$. Thus in this case we have $f(\xi \oplus \eta) = f(\xi) + f(\eta)$.

Next suppose that both ξ and η are non-orientable. Then, on the one hand, $\xi \oplus \eta$ is orientable and hence $f(\xi \oplus \eta) = 0$ as $r_X = 1$. On the other hand, as ξ and η are non-orientable, we have

$$f(\xi) = 1 = f(\eta).$$

Thus, we have the equality $f(\xi \oplus \eta) = f(\xi) + f(\eta)$.

Finally, assume that ξ is orientable and η is not. Then $\xi \oplus \eta$ is not orientable and hence $f(\xi \oplus \eta) = 1$, $f(\xi) = 0$ and $f(\eta) = 1$. So in this case we have $f(\xi \oplus \eta) = f(\xi) + f(\eta)$. This completes the proof that f is a semi-group homomorphism.

This gives rise to a surjective homomorphism

$$\tilde{f} : KO(X) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$$

defined by $\tilde{f}(\xi - \eta) = f(\xi) - f(\eta)$. It is now clear that \tilde{f} is zero on the \mathbb{Z} summand of $KO(X) = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \widetilde{KO}(X)$ and restricts to an epimorphism $\tilde{f} : \widetilde{KO}(X) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$. This completes the proof. \square

4. COMPUTATIONS AND EXAMPLES

In this section we give a proof of Theorem 1.5 and compute the characteristic rank of vector bundles over X , where X is one of the following: the product of spheres $S^d \times S^m$, the real or complex projective space, the product space $S^1 \times \mathbb{CP}^n$, the Moore space $M(\mathbb{Z}_2, n)$ and the stunted projective space $\mathbb{RP}^n/\mathbb{RP}^m$.

We begin by describing the characteristic rank of vector bundles over $X = S^d \times S^m$. First note that if $d = m$, then as $r_X = d$ and $\dim_{\mathbb{Z}_2} H^d(X; \mathbb{Z}_2) = 2$, it follows from Lemma 2.2 (1) that $\text{ucharrank}(X) = r_X - 1 = d - 1$.

Lemma 4.1. *Let $X = S^d \times S^m$ with $d < m$. Then,*

$$\text{ucharrank}(X) = \begin{cases} d - 1 & \text{if } d \neq 1, 2, 4, 8, \\ m - 1 & \text{if } d = 1, 2, 4, 8, m \neq 2, 4, 8 \\ d + m & \text{if } d, m = 1, 2, 4, 8. \end{cases}$$

Proof. The lemma follows from the observations made after Theorem 2.1. We note that $r_X = d$ and consider the maps

$$S^d \xrightarrow{i} S^d \times S^m \xrightarrow{\pi_1} S^d,$$

$$S^m \xrightarrow{j} S^d \times S^m \xrightarrow{\pi_2} S^m,$$

where i is the map $x \mapsto (x, y)$ for a fixed $y \in S^m$ and π_1 and π_2 are projections onto the first and second factors. The map j is similarly defined. The homomorphisms i^* and j^* are isomorphisms (with inverses π_1^* and π_2^* respectively) in degree d and m respectively.

Assume that $d \neq 1, 2, 4, 8$ and let ξ be a vector bundle over X . Then as $w_d(i^*\xi) = 0$, it follows that $w_d(\xi) = 0$. Thus by Lemma 2.1 (1) we have $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) = r_X - 1 = d - 1$.

Next assume that $d = 1, 2, 4, 8$ and $m \neq 2, 4, 8$. Let ν_d denote the Hopf bundle over S^d . As $w_d(\nu_d) \neq 0$, it follows that $w_d(\pi_1^*\nu_d) \neq 0$. Thus $\text{charrank}_{\pi_1^*\nu_d}(X) \geq m - 1$. Since $m \neq 1, 2, 4, 8$, for any vector bundle ξ over X we must have $w_m(\xi) = 0$. This completes the proof that $\text{charrank}_{\pi_1^*\nu_d}(X) = m - 1$ and that $\text{ucharrank}(X) = m - 1$.

Finally, let $d = 1, 2, 4, 8$ and $m = 1, 2, 4, 8$. Let ν_d and ν_m denote the Hopf bundles over S^d and S^m respectively. Then, clearly $w_d(\pi_1^*\nu_d \oplus \pi_2^*\nu_m) \neq 0$, $w_m(\pi_1^*\nu_d \oplus \pi_2^*\nu_m) \neq 0$ and $w_{d+m}(\pi_1^*\nu_d \oplus \pi_2^*\nu_m) \neq 0$. This shows that in this case $\text{charrank}(X) = d + m$. This completes the proof of the lemma. \square

We now come to the proof of Theorem 1.5. First recall that the Dold manifold $P(m, n)$ is an $(m+2n)$ -dimensional manifold defined as the quotient of $S^m \times \mathbb{CP}^n$ by the fixed point free involution $(x, z) \mapsto (-x, \bar{z})$. This gives rise to a two-fold covering

$$\mathbb{Z}_2 \hookrightarrow S^m \times \mathbb{CP}^n \longrightarrow P(m, n),$$

and via the projection $S^m \times \mathbb{CP}^n \longrightarrow S^m$, a fiber bundle

$$\mathbb{CP}^n \hookrightarrow P(m, n) \longrightarrow \mathbb{RP}^m$$

with fiber \mathbb{CP}^n and structure group \mathbb{Z}_2 . In particular, for $n = 1$, we have a fiber bundle

$$S^2 \hookrightarrow P(m, 1) \longrightarrow \mathbb{RP}^m.$$

The \mathbb{Z}_2 -cohomology ring of $P(m, n)$ is given by [6]

$$H^*(P(m, n); \mathbb{Z}_2) = \mathbb{Z}_2[c, d]/(c^{m+1}, d^{n+1})$$

where $c \in H^1(P(m, n); \mathbb{Z}_2)$ and $d \in H^2(P(m, n); \mathbb{Z}_2)$.

We shall make use of the following result which shows the existence of certain bundles with suitable Stiefel-Whitney classes.

Proposition 4.1. ([13], page 86) *Over $P(m, n)$,*

- (1) *there exists a line bundle ξ with total Stiefel-Whitney class $w(\xi) = 1 + c$;*
- (2) *there exists a 2-plane bundle η with total Stiefel-Whitney class $w(\eta) = 1 + c + d$.* \square

Proof of Theorem 1.5. Let $X = \mathbb{RP}^n$ be the real projective space. Then $r_X = 1$. Let ξ be a vector bundle over X . If ξ is orientable, then $w_1(\xi) = 0$ and hence, by Lemma 2.1 (1), $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) = 0$. On the other hand if ξ is non-orientable, then $w_1(\xi) \neq 0$ and hence $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) = n$ as $H^*(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ is polynomially generated by the non-zero element in $H^1(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$. This proves (1).

To prove (2), let $X = S^1 \times \mathbb{CP}^n$, then $r_X = 1$. The \mathbb{Z}_2 -cohomology ring of X is given by

$$H^*(X; \mathbb{Z}_2) = H^*(S^1; \mathbb{Z}_2) \otimes H^*(\mathbb{CP}^n; \mathbb{Z}_2) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2[a, b]/(a^2, b^{n+1}),$$

where a is of degree one and b is of degree two. Let ξ be a vector bundle over X . Evidently, $\text{charrank}_X(\xi)$ is completely determined by the first two Stiefel-Whitney classes of ξ .

We look at several cases. If $w_1(\xi)$ and $w_2(\xi)$ are both non-zero, then the description of the cohomology ring $H^*(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ forces $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) = 2n + 1$. If $w_1(\xi) = 0$, we have $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) = 0$. If $w_1(\xi) \neq 0$ and $w_2(\xi) = 0$, then $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) = 1$. This completes the proof of (2).

Finally, the proof of (3) is similar to the case (2) above in view of Proposition 4.1. Indeed, if $w_1(\eta) = c \neq 0$ and $w_2(\eta) = d \neq 0$ (there exists such an η ; see Proposition 4.1), then we have $\text{charrank}_X(\eta) = 2n + m$. If $w_1(\xi) = c \neq 0$ and $w_2(\xi) = 0$ (there exists such a ξ ; see Proposition 4.2), we have $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) = 1$, as $c^2 \neq d$. For other possible vector bundles, the situation is clear. This completes the proof of (3) and the theorem. \square

Remark 3. (1) We remark that, in the case (2) of the theorem above, there exists a line bundle γ over X such that $w_1(\gamma) \neq 0$. Thus, $\text{charrank}_X(\gamma) = 1$. We also can find a 2-plane bundle η over X such that $w_1(\eta) = 0$ and $w_2(\eta) \neq 0$. Thus $\text{charrank}_X(\eta) = 0$. Then for the Whitney sum $\gamma \oplus \eta$ we have $w_1(\gamma \oplus \eta) = w_1(\gamma) \neq 0$ and $w_2(\gamma \oplus \eta) = w_2(\eta) \neq 0$ and hence $\text{charrank}_{\gamma \oplus \eta}(X) = 2n + 1$. The bundles γ and η can be obtained as the pull backs of suitable canonical bundles over $S^1 = \mathbb{RP}^1$ and \mathbb{CP}^n via the projections. Thus, over $X = S^1 \times \mathbb{CP}^n$, there exist vector bundles having all the three possible characteristic ranks.

(2) The function $f : \text{Vect}_{\mathbb{R}}(X) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z}_2$ constructed in the proof of Theorem 1.4 is in general not a semi-ring homomorphism. For example, let γ denote the canonical line bundle over $X = \mathbb{RP}^n$ (n odd). Then $w_1(\gamma) \neq 0$ and hence $f(\gamma) = 1 \in \mathbb{Z}_2$. Now, as $\gamma \otimes \gamma$ is a trivial bundle, we have $w_1(\gamma \otimes \gamma) = 0$ and therefore, $f(\gamma \otimes \gamma) = 0 \in \mathbb{Z}_2$. Clearly, $0 = f(\gamma \otimes \gamma) \neq f(\gamma) \cdot f(\gamma) = 1$.

Example 2. Let $X = \mathbb{CP}^n$ be the complex projective space. Then $r_X = 2$. Let ξ be a vector bundle over X . Then $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) = 1$ if $w_2(\xi) = 0$ and $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) = 2n$ if $w_2(\xi) \neq 0$. For the canonical (complex) line bundle γ over X we have $\text{charrank}_X(\gamma) = 2n$.

We now give some examples where the bound for the cup length given by Theorem 1.2 is sharper than that given by Theorem 1.1.

Example 3. Let $X = S^2 \times S^6$ and let $\pi_1 : X \rightarrow S^2$ be the projection. Let, as usual, ν_2 denote the Hopf bundle over S^2 . Then, $\text{charrank}_{TX}(X) = 1$, and $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) = 5$ where $\xi = \pi_1^*\nu_2$. The bundle ξ satisfies the condition of Theorem 1.2 with $k = 5$. Then the bound for the cup length, $\text{cup}(X)$, of X given by Theorem 1.1 is 4 and that given by Theorem 1.2 is 2.

Example 4. Let $X = S^4 \times S^8$. Let $\xi = \pi_1^*\nu_4 \oplus \pi_2^*\nu_8$. Then, $\text{charrank}_{TX}(X) = 3$ and $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) = 12$. Then ξ satisfies the condition of Theorem 1.2 with $k = 7$. Then the bound for the cup length, $\text{cup}(X)$, of X given by Theorem 1.1 is 3 and that given by Theorem 1.2 is 2.

Remark 4. These sharper estimates of Examples 3 and 4 can also be obtained from Theorem A [9].

We now compute $\text{charrank}_X(\xi)$ where X is the Moore space $M(\mathbb{Z}_2, n)$, $n > 1$, and ξ a vector bundle over X . We recall that X is an $(n-1)$ -connected $(n+1)$ -dimensional CW-complex. Note that $M(\mathbb{Z}_2, 1)$ is the real projective space \mathbb{RP}^2 and $M(\mathbb{Z}_2, n)$ is the iterated suspension $\Sigma^n M(\mathbb{Z}_2, 1)$. We refer to [7] for basic properties of Moore spaces. We prove the following.

Proposition 4.2. *Let X denote the Moore space $M(\mathbb{Z}_2, n)$ with $n > 1$. Then,*

$$\text{ucharrank}(X) = \begin{cases} n-1 & \text{if } n \neq 2 \\ 3 & \text{if } n = 2 \end{cases}$$

Proof. The Moore space X is an $(n+1)$ -dimensional CW-complex with n -skeleton S^n . Let $i : S^n \hookrightarrow X$ denote the inclusion map. Using the cellular chain complex, for example, it is easy to see that the homomorphism

$$i^* : H^n(X; \mathbb{Z}_2) \longrightarrow H^n(S^n; \mathbb{Z}_2)$$

in degree n is an isomorphism and hence the non-zero element in $H^n(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ is spherical.

Assume that $n \neq 2, 4, 8$. Since X is $(n-1)$ -connected it follows from Proposition 2.2 that $\text{charrank}_X(\xi) = n-1$ for any ξ over X . This proves the first equality for $n \neq 2, 4, 8$.

Next, for $X = M(\mathbb{Z}_2, n)$, we observe that there is a cofiber sequence

$$S^n \xrightarrow{f} S^n \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow S^{n+1} \longrightarrow S^{n+1}$$

where f is a degree 2 map. This gives rise to an exact sequence

$$\widetilde{KO}(S^{n+1}) \longrightarrow \widetilde{KO}(X) \longrightarrow \widetilde{KO}(S^n) \xrightarrow{f^*} \widetilde{KO}(S^n).$$

When $n = 4, 8$ the homomorphism f^* is injective and hence the homomorphism $\widetilde{KO}(S^{n+1}) \longrightarrow \widetilde{KO}(X)$ is surjective. When $n = 2$, the homomorphism f^* is the zero homomorphism and hence the homomorphism $\widetilde{KO}(X) \longrightarrow \widetilde{KO}(S^n)$

is surjective. These observations follow from the fact that $\widetilde{KO}(S^4) = \mathbb{Z} = \widetilde{KO}(S^8)$ and $\widetilde{KO}(S^2) = \mathbb{Z}_2$ together with the fact that f is a degree 2 map.

Thus when $n = 4, 8$ we have by Theorem 2.1 that $w(\xi) = 1$ for any vector bundle over $X = M(\mathbb{Z}_2, n)$. This completes the proof of the first equality when $n = 4, 8$.

Finally let $X = M(\mathbb{Z}_2, 2)$. Then X is a simply connected 3-dimensional CW-complex. We shall show that there exists a bundle ξ over X with $w_2(\xi) \neq 0$ and $w_3(\xi) \neq 0$. As the homomorphism $\widetilde{KO}(X) \rightarrow \widetilde{KO}(S^2)$ is surjective and $w_2(\nu_2) \neq 0$, there exists a bundle ξ over X with $w_2(\xi) \neq 0$. For this vector bundle ξ over X the Stiefel-Whitney class $w_3(\xi) \neq 0$. To see this we observe that if $a \in H^1(\mathbb{RP}^2; \mathbb{Z}_2) = H^1(M(\mathbb{Z}_2, 1); \mathbb{Z}_2)$ is the unique non-zero element, then $Sq^1(a) = a^2 \neq 0$. Thus, by Wu's formula and the fact that the Steenrod squares commute with the suspension homomorphism we see that $Sq^1(w_2(\xi)) = w_1(\xi)w_2(\xi) + w_3(\xi) = w_3(\xi) \neq 0$. This completes the proof of the second equality. \square

Proposition 4.3. *Let X denote the stunted projective space $\mathbb{RP}^n/\mathbb{RP}^m$ with $1 \leq m \leq n - 2$. Then*

$$\text{ucharrank}(X) = \begin{cases} m & \text{if } m+1 \neq 2, 4, 8 \\ m+1 & \text{if } m+1 = 2, 4, 8 \end{cases}$$

Proof. The stunted projective space X is m -connected with $(m+1)$ -skeleton $X^{(m+1)} = S^{m+1}$. If $f : S^{m+1} = X^{(m+1)} \rightarrow X$ denotes the inclusion map, then it is easy to check that the homomorphism

$$f^* : H^{m+1}(X; \mathbb{Z}_2) \rightarrow H^{m+1}(S^{m+1}; \mathbb{Z}_2)$$

is an isomorphism. Thus, the non-zero element in $H^{m+1}(X; \mathbb{Z}_2)$ is spherical. The first equality of the proposition now follows from Proposition 2.2.

Let $X = \mathbb{RP}^n/\mathbb{RP}^m$ with $m+1 = 2, 4, 8$. It is clear that the inclusion map

$$\mathbb{RP}^{m+2}/\mathbb{RP}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{RP}^n/\mathbb{RP}^m$$

where $n \geq m+2$ induces isomorphism in \mathbb{Z}_2 -cohomology in degree i for all $i \leq m+2$. Since $(m+2)$ is odd we have a splitting

$$\mathbb{RP}^{m+2}/\mathbb{RP}^m = S^{m+2} \vee S^{m+1}.$$

It follows that X has a spherical class in degree $(m+2)$ and hence by Proposition 2.2 we have $\text{ucharrank}(X) \leq m+1$. We shall prove the equality by showing that there exists a bundle ξ over X with $w_{m+1}(\xi) \neq 0$.

As $\mathbb{RP}^{m+2}/\mathbb{RP}^m = S^{m+1} \vee S^{m+2}$, the Hopf bundle ν_{m+1} over S^{m+1} extends over $S^{m+1} \vee S^{m+2}$ to give a vector bundle ξ with $w_{m+1}(\xi) \neq 0$. It is well known [1] that for any $n \geq m+2$ the inclusion map

$$\mathbb{RP}^{m+2}/\mathbb{RP}^m \hookrightarrow \mathbb{RP}^n/\mathbb{RP}^m$$

induces an epimorphism in reduced KO -groups. Thus there is a vector bundle over $\mathbb{RP}^n/\mathbb{RP}^m$ with the required property. \square

Acknowledgement. We are indebted to Professor J. Korbaš for his detailed and helpful comments on an earlier draft of this manuscript. In particular, we thank him for showing us the proof of Corollary 2.1.1. The original statement of the corollary only contained the conclusion that $\text{ucharrank}(X) < d$, under the assumption that X is orientable and $d \neq 1, 2, 4, 8$. We also thank him for sending us a copy of his paper [10]. We would like to thank the anonymous referee for his detailed suggestions. In particular, we thank him for showing us the proof of Proposition 4.2. This is shorter and stronger than proof given by the authors.

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